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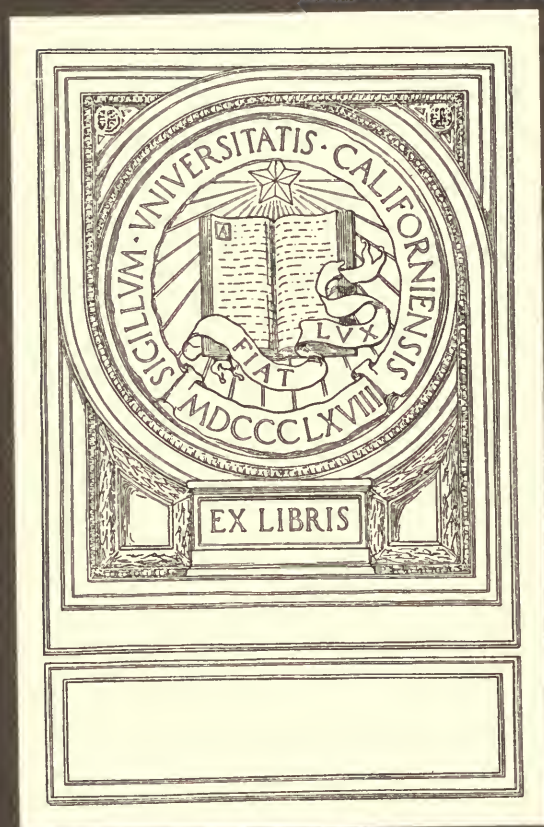
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Democratic party.
National Committee, 1892.



CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION WITH PORTRAITS

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The National Portrait Gallery

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JAMES T. WHITE & CO., Publishers.

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JOHN HOWARD BROWN, Editor.

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PROSPECTUS.

The design of THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY is to afford to the reading public in a popular form and readily accessible, such portions of the proposed work, THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, as may from time to time be of national or local importance. Without such a medium of conveyance the matter accumulating in the hands of the editors is debarred from the public for years, and much of the purpose of preparation defeated by the delay. The growth of this country has been so rapid, and the new men claiming recognition so frequently appearing, that no voluminous cyclopædia of biography can, unless aided by such a periodical adjunct as THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, give timely information to the public of such appearance. The great work heralded by this monthly issue will lose none of its value by reason of it, and the twelve handsome volumes in which it will finally appear will be none the less welcome because some of its pages have been here reproduced. Then, in a work so large and necessarily expensive, there are thousands of families that would never see even a few pages unless through this popular form.

The importance of presenting to the world truthful likenesses and biographies of men who have and are helping on the progress of our nation is unquestioned. In such a work is transmitted to posterity the memory of persons of the present day as well as those of the recent past. These memoirs will instill in the minds of our children the important lesson that honor and station are the same sure reward of continued exertion, and that, compared to a good education, with habits of honest industry and economy, the greatest fortune would be but a poor inheritance. While the work contains the names of many who have enjoyed every advantage which affluence and early education can bestow, it also traces the history of thousands who, by their own unaided efforts, have risen from obscurity to the highest and most responsible trusts in the land.

The value of the biography of men of the present day, as a study for the young, has never been fully appreciated. The tendency in the past has been to direct our youth to the lives of Plutarch, rather than the achievements of men of our own time. The imparting of moral force which is the peculiar advantage of the study of biography, is lost by the purely ideal aspect in which the youthful imagination contemplates a Grecian sage or a Roman hero. The spheres of distinction in which they were illustrious, were so different from those to which men are now attracted, that very little of wholesome incentive or needed encouragement can be derived from them. Great antiquity, far-off distance of time, invests the

character of even a common mind with a glory beautiful as a picture, but in no way encouraging as an example. We behold them to admire, not to imitate. Therefore, in full harmony with the spirit of the age as well as the wants of our nature, we are gratified to see the growing tendency toward the study of contemporaneous biography, not confined to a few individuals famous in chosen walks of life, but to those in every department of activity in which the human mind has usefully and honorably exerted itself. Every pursuit furnishes successful examples as encouragement to the young. Very many men have passed their lives in obscurity and want by reason of the unfavorable circumstances by which their youth was environed; they growing up under a vague but general impression that eminence was unattainable, and hence they formed no fixed purpose to attain it. No better means of dissipating this delusion, rousing the minds of young men and lads to high and noble aims, and stimulating them to the achievement of such aims, can be adopted than holding before them the example and history of others who have pushed their way to honor, wealth and influence, from amid circumstances as discouraging as their own. The success of others gives us confidence in ourselves. What they have done we may do, and thus the example of those who have successfully trodden any of the diversified paths of life, becomes the mental heritage of every aspiring spirit. It is the capital which plumes the pinions of hope—the stock in trade which gives confidence to the mind, when failure might else point to despair. There are numerous memoirs in this collection illustrative of these truths.

Another feature of this work no less valuable is the multiplication of portraits by engraving. From these we derive extended information and delight; they inculcate the rudiments of taste, aid its progress, and rescue from the hand of time and multiply the perishable monuments of the pencil and photographic art. While the study of biography is perhaps the more agreeable branch of historic literature and is certainly the more useful in its moral effects—stating the known circumstances and endeavoring to unfold the secret motives of human conduct; selecting all that is worthy of being recorded; at once informing and invigorating the mind; warming and winning the heart—still it is from the combination of portrait and biography that we reap the utmost degree of utility and pleasure. As, in contemplating the portrait of a person, we long to be instructed in his history, so, in considering his actions we are anxious to look upon his face. So earnest is this desire, that the imagination is ready to coin a set of features or to conceive a character to supply the painful absence of one or the other. It is impossible to imagine a work which ought to be more interesting than one which will exhibit before our progeny their fathers as they lived, accompanied with such memoirs of their lives and characters as shall furnish a comparison of persons and countenances with sentiments and actions. It is given to such a work as this to carry out such an end, and if we are aided, as we hope to be, by the earnest co-operation of those who have material at hand which will supply either portrait or memoir or both, we will rescue from oblivion and place on an imperishable monument the record of character and achievement, as well as the outline of face and presence of many notable personages who have not only benefited the world by living useful lives, but whose records thus preserved will inspire others to win their way to success.

Dem. National Com. 1892-1896

CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

WITH
PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATES.

WHAT CLEVELAND STANDS FOR.

ISSUED FOR
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS TAKEN FROM
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY
VOLUME II.

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NEW YORK :
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY.
1892.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY has been undertaken to provide a biographical record of the United States worthy to rank with the great National Biographies of Europe. It embraces the biographical sketches of all persons prominently connected with the history of the nation. Not only do rulers, statesmen, soldiers, persons noteworthy in the church, at the bar, in literature, art, science, and the professions find place, but also those who have contributed to the industrial and commercial progress and growth of the country. The aim of the work is to exemplify and perpetuate, in the broadest sense, American civilization through its chief personalities.

Such a work of historical biography has never before been attempted. Previous works have either excluded the living, or limited them to a well-known few in the centres of activity. But this Cyclopædia is unique. It has been prepared upon new lines which insure its being the biographical authority of the century. It is intended to make this Cyclopædia National, representing the entire Republic, and reflecting the spirit, genius and life of each section.

It is acknowledged that the great forces which to-day contribute most largely to the growth of the country are the men who have developed its industrial and commercial resources, and it is believed that, while literary workers should be accorded ample representation, those who contribute so much to the material and physical welfare of the country deserve and command fuller recognition than has before been accorded them in works of this character. Achievements in engineering, electricity, or architecture; improvements in locomotives, looms or ploughs, contribute as much to the advancement of civilization as an epic poem or an Oxford tract; and the factors in these achievements are to be sought out, and given to the world through the pages of this Cyclopædia.

In the United States there is neither a Nobility, nor an Aristocracy, nor is there a Landed Gentry, as these classes are understood in Europe. But there are, in the United States, numerous Families which have ancient lineage and records, and other families, founded in the soil, so to speak, destined to become the ancestry of the future. There is every reason why the genealogy and history of these families should be recorded and perpetuated. No native of any other land has reason to be prouder of his country than an American whose family name represents either direct descent from the early colonists or Revolutionary ancestors, or marked prosperity and success through intelligent, arduous, and faithful labor for the benefit of his country and the advancement of his race. One of the objects of the National Cyclopædia is to fulfill for the United States this purpose, and supply an invaluable and useful means for establishing identity, relationship, birth, death, official position, and other important data which are necessary to the making up of such family history.

In the gathering of material for this work there has been inaugurated a system of local contributions from every section of the country, by which are secured the facts in reference to those persons who have heretofore been omitted from biographical notice. Our American annals are full of characters worthy of the emulation of posterity; but their story will perish, bearing no fruit, if it be not gathered up, and preserved by some such method of extended research as has been adopted by the Publishers of this work.

The rapidity of the Nation's growth makes it impossible for each section to be acquainted with the other, and up to this time it is only the most conspicuous personages in any part of the country who are known beyond their locality. In the West there are men with rough exteriors who have done more for the prosperity and growth of

their communities than has been done by many more noted personages in the East. It is one of the aims of the National Cyclopædia to introduce to their fellow-men of the entire country these Nation-Builders, heretofore unknown to fame beyond the limits of their own neighborhood. And one will be surprised to discover how many, thought to be on lower pinnacles of fame than those whose deeds embellish the pages of familiar history or biography, are shown by this record to be the peers of their more celebrated contemporaries.

Instead of devoting large space to the men of pre-Revolutionary times, it is intended to make this a *live* Cyclopædia, which, while it preserves all that is valuable in the past, will include the men and women who are doing the work and moulding the thought of the present time. The principal growth of this country really began with the invention of the telegraph in 1844, which placed in touch the states which were before but provinces, and made thought, sympathy, and patriotism *national*. It is the period beginning with 1850, therefore, which ought chiefly to be embraced in a work which is to cover the great development of the country.

The history of the past has been the history of the few, who, by reason of a special ability to plan, intrigue, and make war, or by accident of birth, were lifted into prominence, and so became the objects of observation and the subjects of historical treatment. But the history of the present and the future must be a history of the many, who, by head and hand, or by force of character or high attainment, have made themselves the centres and sources of influence in their respective localities.

As works of this magnitude can be published only once in a generation, it has been thought wise to include in the National Cyclopædia some of the younger men, and others, possibly not yet known, who give promise of being notable and representative in the future; so that when they suddenly spring into prominence, as is so frequently the case, this Cyclopædia will contain information of their lives, which will show the groundwork of their characters and their claim upon the expectations of the future. The ideal of a biographical cyclopædia is one which *anticipates* the information demanded about new men as they come into prominence.

It is aimed to have these biographies include all the facts worthy of mention, and, taken together, they make a complete history of the United States, political, social, commercial, and industrial.

It is intended to make each character sketch a likeness which will be immediately recognized; one which will give the underlying motive to individual endeavor, the secret of success, the method and means of progress, the aim and aspiration of thought, and which, by the abandonment of the usual abbreviated cyclopædic style, becomes as readable as a tale of adventure or travel. It is aimed, moreover, to render the Cyclopædia educational as well as entertaining, by making the lives of important men illustrate noteworthy epochs of national history.

A new feature in the National Cyclopædia is the grouping of individuals with reference to their work and its results. Arranging the presidents of a college, the governors of a state, the bishops of a diocese, etc., so as to present a progressive narrative gives an historical character to the work, which is of unique and unusual value. Groupings are also made with reference to important events and prominent movements: for instance, the American Revolution, the Abolition Movement, the Geneva Arbitration, and the Pan-American Congress. Especially are they made in connection with great industrial developments, as the telegraph, ironclads, cotton, steel, and petroleum; so that this work furnishes the means for the systematic study of the history and growth of the country, as well as for biographical reference.

This grouping of biographies necessitates the abandonment of the alphabetical arrangement, which, though an innovation, is one of the most valuable and approved features of the work. In these days the utility of Indexes is becoming more and more acknowledged by scholars and literary workers; and general Cyclopædias, which are

constructed in alphabetical order, are supplemented by an Index. With such an Index, however, the alphabetical order of arrangement becomes entirely unnecessary. Moreover, in preparing this work, requiring such extensive research, it is manifestly impossible to issue it in alphabetical order until the entire compilation is completed, and being laid aside during all these years of preparation, much of this information necessarily becomes old and unreliable. But biography embracing men of the time demands *immediate* publication. Upon the appearance of a recent biographical work it was found that there were over two thousand omissions, caused by the information coming to hand after the alphabetical place had been closed, which necessitated the addition of an Appendix. It is well known that every important biographical work heretofore published in successive volumes has at least one Appendix, which becomes so much a necessity in order to include the omissions, as to compel its publication with the last volume of the work. This at once destroys any alphabetical arrangement, makes it of no value for reference, and compels a reliance upon the Index.

In view of the grave disadvantages of the alphabetical method, the Publishers are convinced that in a work of the magnitude of the National Cyclopædia, simple traditional precedent for such an arrangement should not be allowed to destroy freshness of material, or stand in the way of the manifest improvement, which grouping makes possible. They have, therefore, disregarded the alphabetical order in favor of grouping the biographies, and will place in each successive volume a full, analytical Index, covering all the preceding volumes, which will make its vast information immediately and conveniently accessible, besides enabling its publication years before it would be possible under the former conventional method. The Publishers have been confirmed in their judgment by the approval and endorsement of the leading librarians, editors, and literary workers of the country.

Pictures of home surroundings add so much interest to biography, that it has been deemed desirable to insert views of residences, which give to the work a new feature—the portrayal of dwelling-places, which, in the future, will become the ancestral homes of America.

As portraiture is the demand of the time and contributes so much to the understanding of biography, it has been made a prominent feature of the National Cyclopædia to have every sketch, as far as possible, embellished with a portrait. Great pains have been taken to secure from the families or descendants the best likenesses, which are engraved under their superintendence and approval, and, in a large number of instances, are given to the world for the first time through the pages of this work.

Never before has such a collection of authentic portraits been made. If done in oil and hung upon walls, they would constitute the Historical Portrait Gallery, which Carlyle insisted ought to have place in every country, as among the most popular and cherished National possessions. But these engraved portraits, gathered into the convenient and accessible form here presented, none the less realize Carlyle's idea of a National Gallery, for in this manner there is made accessible to the world, as could not be done in any other way, a collection so complete and representative, that it may be truly called the National Portrait Gallery of America.

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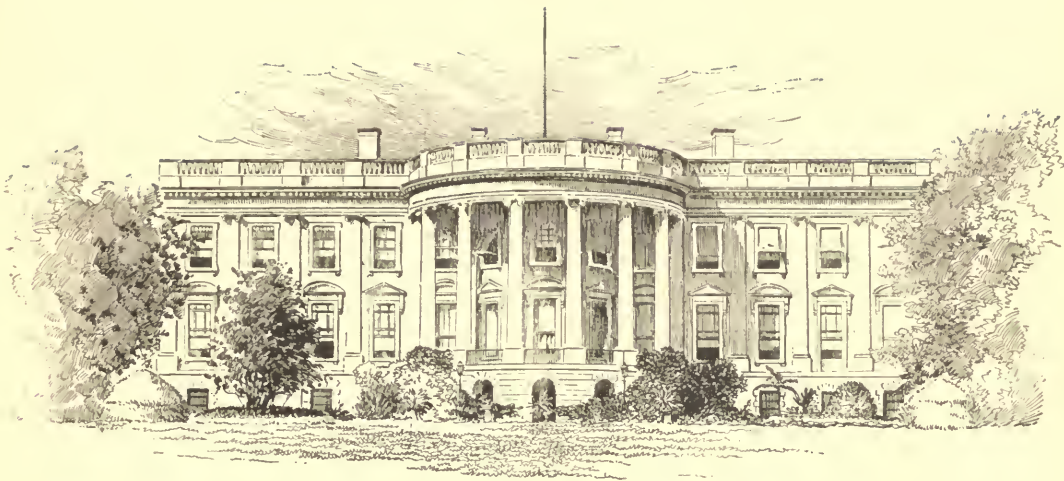
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Henry Clayland



A. E. Thompson



CLEVELAND, Grover, twenty-second president of the United States, was born at Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., March 18, 1837. The family came from Suffolk county, Eng., settling in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. Richard F. Cleveland was a Presbyterian minister in 1829, and married the daughter of a Baltimore merchant born in Ireland. These were Grover Cleveland's father and mother. The boy was named after Rev. Stephen Grover, who formerly occupied the Presbyterian parsonage at Caldwell, where Mr. Cleveland was born. In 1841 the family removed to Fayetteville, N. Y., and here young Grover received his first schooling, and at an early age held a clerkship in a country store. He, however, obtained such further instruction at Clinton, Oneida Co., when the family settled there, that, in his seventeenth year he was

appointed assistant teacher of the New York Institution for the Blind. In 1855 young Cleveland was employed by his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, at Buffalo, to assist him in compiling the "American Herd Book," where, for several years, he rendered assistance in the preparation of that work. At the same time, he had a clerkship in the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, in Buffalo, and began to read law. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, continuing with the same firm until 1862 as their managing clerk. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county. At this

time he was so cramped for the means of living and of supporting his mother and sisters, who were dependent upon him, that, being conscripted and unable to serve in the war, he was obliged to borrow money sufficient to send a substitute, and it was not until long after that he was able to pay off this loan. Meanwhile two of Cleveland's brothers were in the military service, and the case, so far from being an exceptional one (as has been so often set forth by his enemies), was one of the most common in regard to the construction of the Union armies; that is to say, such members of the family as could best be spared going to the war, while others, who had positions or

business engagements, remained at home to support their families. In 1865 Mr. Cleveland was defeated for the district attorneyship of Erie county. He then entered into partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 joined the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. His law practice having extended, he was now successful. Being a popular man in the neighborhood which had so long known him, he was urged by his friends and finally constrained to accept the nomination, and in 1870 was elected sheriff of Erie county. This position he held three years, making an entirely favorable impression on all who had official dealings with him. At the close of his term he joined Lyman K. Bass in forming the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, which was afterward Cleveland & Bissell, Mr. Bass retiring on account of poor health. In this partnership Cleveland continued to improve his fortunes and his reputation as a lawyer, and also to extend his popularity as an official and a man. In 1881 he was nominated as the democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo, and was elected by the largest majority ever given in that city, although the republican state ticket was carried in Buffalo at that election by an average majority of over 1,600, while Mr. Cleveland's majority was 3,530 for the mayoralty. In his new office he became known as the "veto mayor," from his fearless exercise of that prerogative in checking extravagance and the illegal expenditure of the public moneys. In 1882 Mr. Cleveland ran for governor against Charles J. Folger, then U. S. secretary of the treasury. In the election Cleveland received a plurality of nearly 200,000 over Folger, and a majority over all, including greenback, prohibition and scattering, of 151,742. Gov. Cleveland's administration was notable for the simple and unostentatious way in which business was conducted. In the exercise of the veto power he was as courageous as he had shown himself to be while mayor of Buffalo; but his vetoes were always clearly sustained by his duty under the law. In a letter written to his brother on the day of his election, Gov. Cleveland announced the policy which he intended to adopt, and which he afterward carried out, viz.: "To make the matter a business engagement between the people of the state and myself in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interests of my em-



players." On July 11, 1884, Grover Cleveland was nominated at Chicago as the democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States. At the election in November Mr. Cleveland received on the popular vote, 4,874,986; Mr. Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; St. John, temperance, 150,369; scattering, 14,904. In the electoral college Mr. Cleveland's majority was 37. On the 4th of March, 1885, Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated as president of the United States. In his inaugural address he declared his approval of the Monroe doctrine, placed himself on record as in favor of strict economy in the administration of the finances, and the protection of the Indians and security of the freedmen, and manifested his recognition of the value of civil service reform, saying, that "the people have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as a reward for personal services; and those who worthily seek public employment have a right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief." The oath of office was administered to President Cleveland by Chief Justice Waite. Mr. Cleveland's cabinet was composed as follows: Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state; Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, who died during his incumbency and was succeeded by Charles S. Fairchild; William C. Endicott, secretary of war; William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy; William F. Vilas, postmaster-general, afterward transferred to the department of the interior, being succeeded by Don M. Dickinson; Augustus H. Garland, attorney-general; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the interior, afterward appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Cleveland in conducting the presidential office antagonized a large proportion of his own party by his determination that no removals of office-holders, excepting heads of departments, foreign ministers and other officers charged with the execution of the policy of the administration, should take place except for cause. "Offensive partisanship" was, however, assigned as a reason for the removal of many republican office-holders. President Cleveland never halted in his endeavor to protect the Indians from the encroachments of raiders and cattle-herders, driving the latter relentlessly from their stolen territory. He came in conflict with the senate in regard to his appointments, refusing to submit papers relating to the causes for which removals had been effected. He refused to yield to the dictation of the senate concerning his appointments, but during his entire term resisted all attempts on the part of the senate to force from him papers and documents upon which he based his executive judgment for removals from office. In this conflict he was successful. Mr. Cleveland exercised the veto power beyond all precedent. He vetoed 115 out of 987 bills which had passed both houses, 102 of these being private pension bills. On June 2, 1886, President Cleveland married, in the White House, Frances Folsom, daughter of his former partner, Oscar Folsom, of Buffalo; and to the charming nature, personal beauty and affability of this lady, the youngest of all the mistresses of the White House excepting Dorothy Madison, who was of her age, Mr. Cleveland owed a large proportion of his popularity while occupying the presidential chair. In 1888 Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for a second term, but was defeated in the election of that year by Benjamin Harrison. After his retirement from public life, Mr. Cleveland settled in New York city, and opening an office prepared to establish for himself a general law practice. In this he was entirely successful, and besides doing an extensive business in the New York courts has been frequently called to Washington to argue im-

portant cases before the supreme court of the United States. Meanwhile Mr. Cleveland has been hailed as the representative head of the democratic party, by the rank and file of which organization his occasional utterances concerning politics have been accepted as oracles, while he has continued to hold a position likely to ensure for him the candidacy of the party for the presidential election of 1892. His popularity in his own party and the enmity which he has incurred in the ranks of his opponents have both been due mainly to his courageous and determined exploitation of the doctrine of "Tariff for Revenue Only," as the logical outcome of the democratic idea in American politics. In taking this stand, Mr. Cleveland has shrewdly recognized the fact that the two parties have never yet divided closely on tariff lines, and that while there were protectionists in the democratic ranks, there were also many in the republican organization that upheld his principles. That which would have seemed likely to destroy him as a political leader, and which did unquestionably aid materially in defeating him for a second term, did, under the influence of the history of the United States during the first half of the republican administration, grow to be his strongest advocate before the country. The precipitation of the very ultimate possibility of high tariff upon the commercial situation with its vast and increasing following of commercial and social distress, the result of coincident high prices, produced its logical results, and in the national democratic convention of 1892 Mr. Cleveland was renominated on the first ballot, by a vote of 617 out of 908, on a platform which virtually pronounced for free trade after rejecting a proposition which was non-committal. The democratic politicians opposed Mr. Cleveland's renomination, but at the demand of the people, he was chosen standard-bearer for the third time.

CLEVELAND, Frances Folsom, was born July 21, 1864, at No. 168 Edward street, Buffalo, N. Y., the daughter of Oscar Folsom, who married Miss Harmon, of Medina. Frances lost her father in 1875, and her mother then went home to Medina, taking her daughter with her. During her early childhood Frances had attended Madame Brecker's French kindergarten, where she displayed a quick understanding and an aptitude for study. After her return to Buffalo, she entered the Central School, and became a favorite with her teachers, as well as with the pupils. After leaving the Central School, she entered the Sophomore class at Wells College, which her school certificate permitted her to do without examination, and it was while she was at Wells College that Gov. Cleveland's attention to her, in the way of flowers, first began to be noticed. When she graduated in June, 1885, she received superb floral tributes from the conservatories attached to the White House, Mr. Cleveland being at that time president of the United States. After graduation, Miss Folsom spent the summer with her uncle, Col. John B. Folsom, at Folsomdale, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and went abroad in the autumn with her mother. Her engagement to President Cleveland had not been announced, but it is supposed that they had come to a definite understanding before her departure. She returned from Europe in the following spring, landing in New York May 27, 1886, where she was met by the president's sister, Miss Cleveland, and his private secretary. Miss Folsom remained at the Gilsey House in



New York city until her departure for Washington, where she was married on June 2, 1886, in the Blue Room of the White House. For nearly three years Mrs. Cleveland, as wife of the president of the United States, occupied the position of "first lady in the land," and it is safe to say that no other White House lady achieved greater popularity. Notwithstanding her youth, she filled her arduous position with a tact and grace that won golden encomiums from every one; at no time did she forget the dignity of her position, nor did she ever presume upon it. When she left the White House, in 1889, with her husband, to take up her residence in New York city, it was with sincere expressions of regret from all classes and parties: Mrs. Cleveland is tall, with brown hair, violet eyes, a rather large nose, and a mobile mouth. Her face expresses great strength of character, and she has a sympathetic manner that wins every one. She has one child, Ruth, born in New York city Oct. 3, 1891.

HENDRICKS, Thomas Andrews, vice-president, was born on a farm near Zanesville, O., Sept. 7, 1819. His father, John Hendricks, was a native of Pennsylvania, one of the early settlers of that portion of Westmoreland county, known as the Ligonier Valley. A brother of John Hendricks, William, also born in Pennsylvania, was a prominent statesman of his time, being sole representative from Wisconsin from December, 1816, to 1822, when he was elected governor of Indiana, and also United States senator from Indiana, from 1825 to 1837; so that of his immediate ancestry, Thomas A. Hendricks might well be proud. The wife of John Hendricks, Jane Thomson, was of Scotch descent, her grandfather having emigrated to America before the revolution, and fought with credit during that struggle. Six months after Thomas Hendricks was born, his father removed to Indiana, and settled at Madison, on the Ohio river, but in 1822 went to Shelby county, where he built a substantial brick house, which is still standing and where his family were reared under properly moral and restraining influences. He founded a Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, that city having just been established, and his son Thomas was educated in that denomination. He attended the village school near his home for several years, and then studied at the college at South Hanover, where he was graduated in 1841. His mother's brother, Judge Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pa., now took the young man into his office, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Two years later he married Eliza C. Morgan, and immediately entered upon a successful and profitable practice at the bar. He was already an impressive public speaker and took deep interest in politics, and in 1848 was elected to the state legislature. Two years later he declined a re-election to accept the position of state senator. In 1851 Mr. Hendricks was nominated for congress, in the Indianapolis district, and was elected; and his service was so acceptable to his constituents that he was re-elected. In 1855 he resumed the practice of law at Shelbyville, but the same year was offered by President Pierce the position of commissioner of the general land office, which he accepted and held until 1859, administering the duties of the office with ability, good judgment and strict integrity; earning in that position a wide-spread, national reputation. In 1860 the Indiana democratic state convention nominated Mr. Hendricks for the governorship, but the democratic party being split between two factions, controlled respectively by Stephen A. Douglass and John C. Breckenridge, the result was the election of the republican candidate, Col. Henry S. Lane. Mr. Hendricks then went to Indianapolis and there formed a law partnership with Oscar B.

Hard, who was afterward the attorney-general of the state. The legislature of 1862-63 was democratic, and Jesse D. Bright having been expelled from his seat in the U. S. senate, David S. Turpie was elected to fill out the remaining eighteen days of the unexpired term, while Mr. Hendricks was unanimously elected for the full term of six years, taking his seat in the national senate on March 4, 1863, and serving until 1869. He was practically the leader of the small democratic minority in the senate, where he served on the committees on judiciary, public lands, naval affairs, and claims. He was bitterly opposed to the Southern reconstruction plan of the republicans and to the amendments to the constitution, but he voted for large appropriations to carry on the war and was strongly in favor of increasing the pay of the soldiers. In 1868, in the democratic convention held in New York, Mr. Hendricks was a candidate for the presidency, and on the twenty-first ballot received 132 votes to 135½ for Gen. Hancock. That convention finally compromised on Horatio Seymour. Just at the close of his term in the senate Mr. Hendricks was nominated for the governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by Conrad Baker, the republican candidate, who was elected by a very small majority. Senator Hendricks now returned to Indianapolis and began again to practice law, the firm name being Hendricks, Hard & Hendricks, the latter member being his cousin, Abram W., a strong republican. The firm was one of two or three leading ones in the city and enjoyed a very lucrative practice, enabling Mr. Hendricks to increase the already comfortable competence which he had acquired by his business shrewdness and economy. In 1872 there was another important gubernatorial election in Indiana, when Thomas N. Brown was nominated by the republicans and Senator Hendricks by the democrats. The campaign was an exciting one, turning materially on the question of temperance, as to which Mr. Hendricks was understood to be in favor of local option. Partly on the strength of this tendency he was elected by a plurality of 1,200 votes, all the other officers of the state, except the superintendent of public construction, being republicans. He afterwards sustained his temperance position by approving what was known as "the Baxter law." This was in the October election, and the next month Grant carried the state by a majority of 6,000. Oddly enough, Gov. Hendricks is authority for the assertion that any man competent to be a notary public could fill the position of governor of Indiana, so that it would appear there was not much to test the executive abilities of Gov. Hendricks during his term of office. He made an urbane, careful, satisfactory official, and when he retired from the position it was with the respect of all parties in the state. In July 1874, Mr. Hendricks was permanent chairman of the state democratic convention at Indianapolis. On June 27, 1876, the democratic national convention at St. Louis nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president on the second ballot, and Mr. Hendricks for vice-president, the latter receiving 730 votes out of 738. The stoutly contested and bitter campaign which followed is a matter of history, as also the claim of both parties to the election, and the final disposition of the question by the electoral board, when Mr. Hayes was given the election. During the next eight years Mr. Hendricks remained



quietly in Indianapolis, practicing his profession, strongly interested in religious matters, having joined the St. Paul's P. E. church, on its organization in 1862, and being senior warden thereof. This life was varied only in 1876 when Mr. Hendricks made an extended trip in Europe, where he was cordially received by prominent statesmen, who were familiar with his name and reputation. In July, 1884, Mr. Hendricks was a member of the democratic national convention, held at Chicago, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated, as that state's candidate for the presidency, Joseph E. McDonald. Mr. Hendricks was, however, presented by Gov. Thos. Waller, in the name of Connecticut, as the candidate for the presidency, whereupon the chairman of the Indiana delegation rose to his feet to protest, saying, "Mr. Hendricks is not a candidate and will not be a candidate. I am authorized to say this by Mr. Hendricks." The nomination was accordingly withdrawn. The nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency was followed by William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, naming Thomas A. Hendricks for the vice-presidency; whereupon delegation after delegation rolled in its vote for Mr. Hendricks, and he was the unanimous choice of the convention. The election of the president and vice-president in November perfected this action, and Thomas A. Hendricks became vice-president of the United States. In March 4, 1885, he assumed his position, and fulfilled its duties in good health until the autumn. A serious attack which had befallen him in 1863 was, however, the cause of some fears, both on the part of the vice-president and of Mrs. Hendricks, that his life would come to a sudden end. He removed to Washington after his election and at the extra session of the senate,

convened on the 4th of March, presided over that body, where his courtesy and urbanity at once made him exceedingly popular. In the latter part of November the vice-president had been in Chicago for a few days, returning to his home at Indianapolis on Nov. 24th. He contracted a severe cold, but no serious results were anticipated, and on that evening he attended a reception with Mrs. Hendricks, appearing as well as usual. The next day, however, he complained of being ill, and was taken with a congestive chill. A few minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Hendricks observing that he was free from pain, he was for a few moments left alone by his wife, who on returning found that he was dead. The feeling at Washington and throughout the country, at this sudden taking off of the vice-president, was deep and sincere. Suitable official action was at once taken, the president calling a special meeting of the members of the cabinet for

the same evening, when it was determined that the members of the administration should attend the funeral in a body. Mr. Hendricks was the fifth vice-president of the United States who died during his term of office. He was buried from the cathedral in Indianapolis, the funeral being both civil and military. The government was represented by members of the cabinet, and committees from the

two houses of congress and the supreme court. Under the circumstances it was deemed best for President Cleveland to remain at Washington, as, in case of any mortal accident to him, the government would have been without a head. He died Nov. 25, 1885.

BAYARD, Thomas Francis, secretary of state, was born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828. He came of a long line of senators, while his early ancestors belonged to a distinguished family of French Huguenots. Samuel Bayard was the grandson of a professor of theology in Paris, who fled from France to escape religious persecution. In 1647 Nicholas, in company with Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New York, who was his brother-in-law, emigrated to America. For a time, the Bayards were prominent in New York, but after a while they began to appear in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. John Bayard, who was born in Maryland, was the great-great-grandson of the Samuel Bayard already mentioned. He settled in Philadelphia about 1756, and became one of the leading merchants of that city. A twin brother of John Bayard, James Asheton, was one of those who negotiated the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1818. His son

was born at Wilmington, Del., and was the U. S. senator of that state in 1851, 1857 and 1862. Thomas Francis Bayard was the son of James Asheton. The boy was fortunate in his educational advantages, as, in his early youth he entered the Flushing School, Long Island, at that time under the direction of its founder, Rev. A. L. Hawks, D. D. His first intention was to become a merchant, and for a time he was engaged in business as a clerk in a commercial house in New York. He, however, gave up his intention in that direction, and settled in Wilmington, Del., in 1848, having determined to follow the profession of the law. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar of the state of Delaware, and entered upon general practice in Wilmington, being in two years from that time appointed U. S. district attorney for Delaware. During the years 1855 and 1856 he resided in Philadelphia, but he then returned to his native state and remained there, constantly practising law until 1868, when he was elected to succeed his father as a member of the U. S. senate. During the civil war Mr. Bayard did what he could to establish a state of agreement with the South, and as early as 1861 spoke in public to that effect. Mr. Bayard was re-elected to the U. S. senate in 1875, and again in 1881. On March 20, 1875, he made an able speech in the U. S. senate, displaying that loyalty to his country and that lack of absolute partisanship in his political conduct, which were always peculiar to him. The name of Horace Greeley, the unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1872, had come up in the senate, in the debate on the Louisiana question, and speaking to this question, Senator Bayard said: "The nomination of Horace Greeley had its impulse largely among the Southern white people, whose opinions and prejudices had for more than one generation been strongly arrayed against him. There had been no representative man of the North more signally overthrown and revolutionized by force of arms, and in the wreck his ear caught the cry of human misery and sorrow that ever accompanies such sweeping changes in society, and his kind,



T. F. Bayard



Statue by Parks.

warm heart recognized the appeal. From the surrender of the Southern arms till the grave closed over his form, I believe the paramount object of Horace Greeley's life was to bring his fellow-countrymen into a better understanding with each other, and inaugurate an era of peace and good-will which should cement our union of states, and make American citizenship a tie of fraternity in all sections of the country. . . . To reunite his countrymen in the bonds of mutual kindness and good will, he severed the ties of party organization and became the leader of a political hope so far as the fate of the immediate canvass was concerned. And then he died. But the seed sown in a good life did not die. Nearly 3,000,000 voters in 1872, of whom over ninety per cent. were democrats, responded to the sentiment for which Mr. Greeley struggled." During his senatorial career, Mr. Bayard served on a number of the leading committees, and was president *pro tem.* of the senate in 1881. Gradually his reputation became enlarged, until he began to be esteemed as a leading statesman, and one whose views on great public questions might be relied upon implicitly as not being in the least tinged with partisanship. He was a member of the celebrated electoral commission of 1876, and in 1880 and 1884 his name was prominently before the country as a candidate for the presidency. On taking the presidential chair, Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state, and he continued to hold that office during the Cleveland administration. In all the relations of the state department with foreign powers, under the administration of Mr. Bayard, the country had reason to experience entire confidence and reliance on the talent and skill with which serious diplomatic questions were treated. On surrendering the portfolio of his department, Mr. Bayard retired to his home at Wilmington, Del., where he continued occasionally to practice his profession, while generally leading a quiet and peaceful life, respected by all who were acquainted with his high career.

MANNING, Daniel, secretary of the treasury, was born in Albany, Aug. 16, 1831. His ancestry was mixed—North of Ireland, English and Dutch. He was educated in the public schools of Albany up to his twelfth year, when he left school and took a position as "boy" in the office of the Albany "Atlas," which afterward became the "Argus," and with which paper he continued a connection all through his life, eventually becoming president of the association which published it, and its executive proprietor. By thus beginning his newspaper work at the foot of the ladder, and climbing steadily through all its degrees to its highest rank, Mr. Manning thoroughly qualified himself in every department both to manage the details, and exercise general supervision. Under his direction the "Argus" became a political power not only in Albany, but in the state, and, by reflection, upon the country. While thus thoroughly informing himself as a journalist, Mr. Manning studied politics as a fine art, and became an accomplished leader, and that, too, during a period exceptional for the ability of those who directed the political fortunes of the state, and also for the large number of complicated and important questions which it was necessary to understand. The administrative powers of Mr. Manning were conceded from the beginning of his assuming a responsible position on the "Argus." In 1865 he was made associate editor of the paper, and took full charge of it. In 1873 Mr. Cassidy, who had been the leading spirit of the association, died. From that time forward, Mr. Manning was president of the company. In state politics he had already given evidence of remarkable ability, tenacious force and an aggressive disposition, in his fight against the Tweed ring,

and in the assistance which he gave to Samuel J. Tilden and Charles O'Connor and others within the democratic party, who labored so faithfully and earnestly to break up the oligarchy which would have soon destroyed the party itself. By general consent Mr. Manning was given the leadership of the anti-ring forces, within the democratic party in the interior of the state, and he so successfully organized these as to break up the rings utterly in the legislature, where they had been able to do the most and worst of their mischief. In 1874 Mr. Manning was a member of the democratic state convention at Syracuse, which nominated Mr. Tilden for governor, and during the administration of Mr. Tilden was earnest in his support, and himself originated and organized many measures for reform which met with much popularity. This was particularly the case in regard to the unscrupulous abuses which had been planted in the government of the canals and prisons. These he succeeded in placing on a business and self-sustaining basis. In 1876 Mr. Manning controlled the delegation for the state of New York to the national democratic convention in St. Louis, and held the same position in Cincinnati in 1880. He was a member of the democratic state committee in 1876, its secretary in 1879 and 1880, and its chairman in 1881, 1882 and 1883. In 1878 Mr. Manning took into partnership on the "Argus," as an associate, Mr. St. Clair McKelway, retaining for himself the executive management of the paper, and the presidency of the company. From that time forward, Mr. Manning was considered to sustain the same relation



to the democratic party of the state which had previously been held by Dean Richmond, and afterward by Samuel J. Tilden. The best men of the party grew to confide in him absolutely, both in the integrity of his party loyalty, and in his intelligence and broad general capacity. Mr. Manning himself had the deepest confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the mass of voters, and while he cared very little for the pretenses of local "bosses," henchmen and heelers, he was a constant and severe worker and undoubtedly undermined his health through the persistence of his labors, which were always responsible and arduous. Toward the end of 1883, he had practically made up his mind to retire altogether from political life. Up to that period he had never held any public position, although frequently urged to do so. In 1884 he took a deep interest in the presidential election, and worked zealously for the success of Mr. Cleveland, and in the convention of that year was chairman of the New York delegation. When Mr. Cleveland formed his cabinet in March, 1885, he appointed Daniel Manning secretary of the treasury, and he continued to hold the position for about two years, during the latter part of which time, he was in constant danger on account of the condition of his health, which eventually broke down altogether, and in April, 1887, he resigned his place in the cabinet. During that summer he recuperated partially, and in October of the same year accepted the presidency of the Bank of New York. The appointment of Mr. Manning to so important a position in the cabinet as that of secretary of the treasury was a surprise to those who were not aware of his financial and business capacity and his experience in precisely the direction most likely to benefit him in his administration of the finances of the country. He was long a director for the city of Albany in the Albany and Susquehanna Railway

Company. From 1869 to 1882, when he resigned, he was a director of the National Savings Bank of Albany. In 1873 he was made a director of the National Commercial Bank of Albany; in 1881 its vice-president and in 1892 its president. He was also a director of the Electric Light Company of Albany. In all these large and important business enterprises, he obtained an experience which, added to his natural gifts, tended to make him a most efficient public officer. Mr. Manning married, in 1853, Mary Lee, a lady of English parentage, who died in 1882. They had two sons and two daughters. Of his sons, James Hilton Manning, secretary and treasurer of a large manufacturing company of Albany, was also managing editor of the Albany "Sunday Argus," and after his father's death, assumed the charge of the latter's interest in that paper. Frederick Clinton Manning established himself as a stationer in Albany. Secretary Manning died in Albany Dec. 24, 1887.

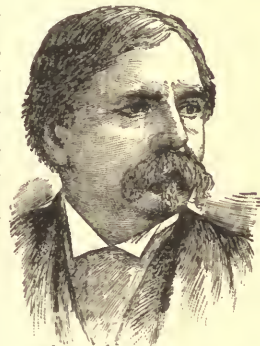
FAIRCHILD, Charles Stebbins, secretary of the treasury, 1887-89, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1842. His father was Sidney T. Fairchild, for many years attorney for the New York Central R. R., and one of the leading men of central New York. Young Fairchild studied at the common schools and at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, where he prepared for a university course, and went to Harvard in 1859, graduating in the class of 1863. He determined to follow the legal profession, entered the Harvard Law School, and completed the prescribed course in 1865, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then removed to Albany, where he continued his legal studies, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he became a member of the law firm of Hand, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild, this firm being one of the most successful in the business in the state. He remained a member of this firm until 1876, but in the meantime, in 1874, was appointed deputy attorney-general of the state, and in 1875 was nominated by the democratic party for the attorney-generalship, and was elected, assuming the office in the following year. While holding the position of deputy attorney-general, Mr. Fairchild became exceedingly popular with his party, a fact which secured him the nomination for the higher position, and which doubtless aided greatly in accomplishing the success of his future life. Mr. Fairchild displayed great skill in handling the cases which came under his charge, especially so in the instance of the case of the People *vs.* the New York police commissioners, Gardner and Charlick. During the last two years of his service as deputy attorney-general, Mr. Fairchild was more than usually occupied, and very responsibly so, on account of the reports of the Canal Investigation commission, and in regard to all the suits devolving upon the law office of the state, Mr. Fairchild was considered "the right arm of the attorney-general." At the democratic state convention in 1875, his nomination for attorney-general was made by acclamation. In the election which followed he received a majority of 23,302 over his republican competitor. As attorney-general, Mr. Fairchild became also a commissioner of the land office, of the canal fund, a member of the canal board, a member of the board of state charities, trustee of the state capital, and trustee of the state hall. At the end of his two years' term of office in 1878, Mr. Fairchild went to Europe, where he remained until 1880. On his return he settled in New York city, and devoted



Charles S. Fairchild

himself to the practice of law until 1885, when President Cleveland appointed him assistant secretary of the treasury. While occupying this position, Mr. Fairchild was frequently obliged to represent Secretary Daniel Manning as acting secretary, and when the latter on account of ill health was obliged to resign his office, Apr. 1, 1887, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Fairchild secretary of the treasury. He continued to fill that office until the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration in March, 1889. After retiring from public life, Mr. Fairchild became president of the New York Security and Trust Co. of New York city. In 1888 he received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard. Throughout his career, Mr. Fairchild has occupied a position among his fellow-citizens, and among those who know him, as a man of stanch intellect, great skill in handling important affairs, remarkable intellectual grasp and financial and business ability. During the latter part of September, 1889, Mr. Fairchild, in addressing a large audience in the hall of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, spoke regarding great social problems in large cities, and in reference to these, and illustrating the question, said of New York, "The city is the heel of our American Achilles, the place where our popular government may be wounded to its destruction." Mr. Fairchild is an able speaker and a logical reasoner, and has been frequently called upon to address public audiences on occasions of moment.

ENDICOTT, William Crowninshield, secretary of war, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1826. He was the son of William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott. He is descended directly from Gov. John Endicott, who came to Salem in 1628, and on his mother's side is a grandson of the Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a well-known member of congress in the early part of this century. Mr. Endicott was educated in Salem schools and in 1843 entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1847. Soon after graduating he studied law in the office of Nathaniel J. Lord, then the leading member of the Essex bar, and in the Harvard Law School at Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1850, and began the practice of law in Salem in 1851. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1852, and in 1853 he entered into partnership with Jairus W. Perry (who is well known throughout the country as the author of "Perry on Trusts") under the firm name of Perry & Endicott. From 1857 to 1864 he was solicitor of the city of Salem. After nearly twenty years of an active and leading practice at the Essex bar, in 1873, though a democrat, Mr. Endicott was appointed by a republican governor, William B. Washburn, an associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, which position he held until the autumn of 1882, when he resigned, and at this time spent a year or more in Europe. In 1884 he was the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. In 1885 he became secretary of war of the United States in Cleveland's administration, and held office to the end of Mr. Cleveland's term. Mr. Endicott is president of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, which position he has held since 1868, and is a member of the corporation of Harvard, and one of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund. He was married Dec. 13, 1859 to Ellen, daughter of the late George Peabody, of Salem, and has a son and daughter.



Wm. Endicott

WHITNEY, William Collins, secretary of the navy, was born at Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841, a descendant in the eighth generation from John Whitney, one of the leaders of the English Puritans who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635. His ancestors in the male line were, without exception, men of unusual strength of character and of prominence in the communities in which they lived, among them being Brig.-Gen. Josiah Whitney, of Harvard, Mass., active in the field during the revolution, and a member of both the convention that prepared the constitution for Massachusetts and that which adopted the constitution of the United States. His father was Brig.-Gen. James Scollay Whitney, who, in 1854, was appointed by President Pierce superintendent of the U. S. armory at Springfield, Mass., and in 1860 became collector of the port of Boston on nomination of President Buchanan. Upon his mother's side, his ancestry goes back to William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony. Mr. Whitney was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1863, and at Harvard University Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he was soon recognized as a fearless lawyer whose devotion to his clients was indefatigable. His first appearance in public affairs took place in 1871, when he was active in organizing the young men's democratic club of New York city. In 1872 he was made inspector of schools, and at the same time became a leader of the county democracy division of the democratic party. In 1875 he was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York, and his administration of the office was distinguished, it has been well said, "by reforms and economies within it and by notable legal triumphs for the city in the courts." Thirty-eight hundred suits were pending, involving between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. He proceeded to reorganize the department with four bureaus, and within two years had doubled the volume of business disposed of, while expenses were reduced. He resigned the office in 1882, to attend to personal interests, and March 5, 1885, was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. He prepared, in his first report to congress, a plan for the reorganization of that department of the government business, and it was afterward claimed that by the results which followed its execution, "for the first time in the history of the navy it has been possible to prepare complete statement, by classes, of receipts and expenditures of supplies throughout the entire service, and of the total valuation of supplies on hand for issue at all shore stations." Also proceeding vigorously to the construction of the new navy, with which his name is hereafter to be closely identified, he aimed in this at restoring to the United States the prestige as a naval power which the country formerly enjoyed, and above all things at making it independent of the rest of the world for supplies in case of war. When he became secretary he found that neither armor, nor the forgings for high-power guns, nor the rapid-fire guns constituting the secondary battery, could be produced on this side of the Atlantic. Resolutely declining to place any contracts abroad, and stipulating for American production in every instance, there necessarily was a considerable delay in beginning the new ships; but in 1887, by embracing in one contract all the armor and gun steel authorized by the two previous congresses, he induced the Bethlehem Iron Works to assume the expenditure for new plant of four or five million dollars, and had the satisfaction of securing all that the government needed from a home institution—the largest and finest of the kind in the world—and of better quality than had ever before been produced anywhere. American citizens and shipbuilders were invited to

submit designs and models for the new vessels, construction by private parties was especially stimulated on the Pacific coast, and as a supplement to all this the navy-yards at New York and Norfolk, Va., were also equipped for steel and iron shipbuilding of every type and size. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the U. S. navy designed and contracted for by him, then finished or in process of construction, consisted of five monitors, double-turreted, and two new armor-clads, besides the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*, and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers, *i. e.*, the *Newark*, *Charleston*, *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, and *San Francisco*. In addition there were three, then unnamed, armored cruisers and four gunboats, two of the latter having been launched in 1888. He also contracted for a torpedo-boat, and purchased the *Stiletto*, to be used in practice at the U. S. torpedo station. The vessels enumerated were exclusive of the steel and iron vessels of the old navy so-called. The following tribute was paid to him by Senator Preston B. Plumb of Kansas, a political opponent, in a speech in the senate on Feb. 12, 1889: "I am glad to say in the closing hours of Mr. Whitney's administration that the affairs of his department have been well administered. They have not only been well administered in the sense that everything has been honestly and faithfully done, but there has been a stimulus given, so far as it could be done by executive direction, to the production of the best types of ships and the highest form of manufacture, and, more than all that, to the encouragement of the inventive genius of our people and to the performance of all possible work, not in navy-yards, where they might be most surely made the instrument of political strength, but in private shipyards and manufactories, to the effect that we have got to-day enlisted in this good work of building the American navy not only the navy department backed by congress, but we have got the keen competition of American manufactories and the inventive genius of all our people, so that we may confidently expect not only the best results but great improvement each year. I am glad to say that during the past four years the navy department has been administered in a practical, level-headed, judicious way, and the result is such that I am prepared to believe and to say that within ten years we shall have the best navy in the world." Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national democratic convention of 1892, and showed, by his skill in outgeneraling the older politicians, all the qualities of a born leader and organizer. His ability to command and hold the respect of men of every shade of opinion gave him the position of harmonizer, his judgment being deferred to when differences arose. Mr. Whitney was married in 1869 to Flora Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, senator from Ohio, and their house in Washington, one of the finest in the capital, was a social centre of great attraction. In 1888 Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.



GARLAND, Augustus Hill, United States attorney-general, was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11, 1832. He received his education at St. Mary's College, Lebanon, Ky., and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky. Mr. Garland studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practiced law in Washington, Ark., for three years, when he removed to Little Rock, Ark. He was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsel.

or in the supreme court of the United States in 1860, and took the official oath of that day. He entered political life as a whig, and was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. His first public position was that of delegate to the convention called by his state to consider her relations with the Federal Union after Mr. Lincoln's election. He was chosen as a Union delegate, but after the war began

he favored secession and voted for the secession ordinance. He was elected a member of the Confederate provisional congress, which assembled at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, Arkansas being admitted as a state in May of that year; and he was also a member of the house of representatives of the first congress of the Confederate states, and then a member of the senate, where he remained until the end of the war. After the war he showed his desire to use his powers in assisting to restore the Federal relations, and received a full pardon from President Johnson in 1865, on condition that he would support the United States constitution, and obey the laws abol-

ishing slavery. He undertook to renew his practice in the supreme court, but was not permitted to do so, according to act of congress passed on Jan. 24, 1865, requiring all attorneys and counselors to take the "Iron-clad" oath, prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862. Mr. Garland filed a brief in his own behalf, in a case he instituted to test the constitutionality of that act, employing as his counsel Reverdy Johnson and M. H. Carpenter. He argued the case himself in a masterly manner, for which he received high credit, and the decision was in his favor. He was elected to the United States senate in 1866, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1874 he was for a time acting secretary of state for Arkansas when the carpet-bag rule was overthrown, and in the same year was elected governor of that state. He found the treasury bankrupt, and the financial standing of the state in the lowest possible condition. It was with much hard work and a great deal of opposition that he finally succeeded in settling all differences, and placing matters on a firm financial basis. He was elected to the United States senate without opposition in 1876, succeeding Powell Clayton, becoming a member of the judiciary committee, and was re-elected without opposition, serving until 1885, when President Cleveland appointed him attorney-general of the United States, which position he retained until the close of that administration, when he returned to the practice of law. Senator Garland's steady perseverance and keen executive ability early ranked him with the best lawyers of his state, and promised him a famous future, which his subsequent brilliant and successful career has amply fulfilled. In society he is genial though unassuming, and his conversation is agreeably interspersed with a variety of anecdote and humor. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1892, and supported the nomination of his former chief.

VILAS, William Freeman, secretary of the interior, postmaster-general, and senator, was born July 9, 1840, at Chelsea, Vt., the son of Levi B. and Esther G. (Smilie) Vilas. His grandfather, Moses Vilas, migrated, toward the end of the last century, from Connecticut to the Sterling mountain in Vermont, near the top of which he subdued to husbandry 800 acres of its forest-covered sides. Traditional tales yet survive, in the locality, of his deeds

and sayings illustrative of the hardy daring and unflinching steadfastness for which he was remarkable. Nathan Smilie, his maternal grandfather, was also a man beyond the ordinary type, acute in intellect, yet broad and wise in mind, a leader of his party in the state, and long useful in her legislative service. Though born and reared in a mountain farmhouse, Levi B. Vilas inherited too much spirit and ambition to brook the limitations of such a life, and, when but sixteen, set out on foot to the academy at Randolph, a distance of sixty miles, where by diligent study he laid the foundation of his success in manhood as a lawyer, a legislator and a citizen. Having won a comfortable independence he removed with his family to Madison, Wis., selecting this location with a view to the education of his children, and five of his sons subsequently took degrees at the State University in that city. The family arrived in Madison, June 4, 1851, after a journey from Milwaukee in a white covered wagon. In September of that year at the first session of the university, William was entered in the preparatory department. He took his degree in the regular classical course in 1858. He was reputed a good student, yet active also in the societies and sports of the college and popular with his fellows. In 1859 he took a course of instruction in a commercial school, and in the meantime began the study of law. He then went to the Albany Law School, was graduated in May, 1860, and admitted to the bar of New York. Returning home, he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar by the supreme court, and, in June, while yet not twenty, argued before that tribunal his first case. July 9th he formed with Charles T. Wakeley the partnership of Wakeley & Vilas, to which, at the beginning of 1862, Eleazar Wakeley was received as senior member. His professional beginnings were promising, but the call to the civil war became too urgent for denial. He had drilled with Col. Ellsworth, was then captain of the "Madison Zouaves," and in July, 1862, tendered his services to Gov.

Salomon, who urged him to raise a company. He called and conducted a series of war meetings, still remembered for the patriotic fervor evoked, and in a few days he formed company A of the 23d Wisconsin regiment which was sent in September to Covington, Ky., and thence to Memphis, to join Sherman in his expedition against Vicksburg. While at Memphis he was attacked with typhoid fever, and would doubtless have lost his life but for the kindness of a cousin, resident in the city, the late Ira M. Hill, who took care of him, regardless of the consequences should the city be retaken by the Confederates. So soon as convalescent, he went to his regiment and sustained with his comrades the miseries of camp life at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, and the toils and joys of the campaign of Vicksburg. He was promoted to be major and then lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, while at Milliken's Bend. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, the assaults at Vicksburg, and during nearly all of the siege was in immediate command of his regiment. The day following the surrender he marched with the army under Sherman in pursuit of Johnston and, after sharing the week's environment of Jackson, on its evacuation returned to Vicksburg. Thence, still in command of his regiment, he was sent to Carrollton near New Orleans, where, after some weeks' idleness, in view of the unfavorable prospect for the further service of the regiment and pressed by the necessities of his father who was involved in a litigation, which, if



W. F. Vilas



W. F. Vilas

unfortunate in result, might have ruined him, Col. Vilas resigned and returned home. In 1865 he settled down to professional practice, and on Jan. 3, 1866, was married to Anna M. Fox, daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Fox, an early settler and one of the most influential men of Wisconsin. Thenceforward, his practice rapidly increased and his income secured him in a few years a moderate fortune. From 1872 to 1881 Edwin E. Bryant, now dean of the law faculty of the University of Wisconsin, was his law partner, and during the latter part of this period, his brother, Edward P. Vilas, now of Milwaukee, was also a member of the firm. He was appointed by the state supreme court to edit a new edition of its law reports, in which work his partner was associated, and the first twenty volumes of the "Wisconsin Reports," except two annotated by Chief Justice Dixon, were republished with "Vilas and Bryant's Notes." In 1875 the supreme court appointed him one of the revisers of the general statutes, who, after three years' labor, reported the revision adopted in 1878 and still in force, which will compare favorably with any similar work in the country. In 1868, on the opening of the law school of the University of Wisconsin, Col. Vilas was appointed a professor of law and regularly lectured for seventeen years. He was also regent of the university from 1880 to 1885. Since 1860 Senator Vilas has taken part on the stump in every political campaign, as a democrat, has often represented his locality in state conventions and was a delegate from the state to the national conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884; permanent chairman of the convention in 1884; chairman of the committee of notification, and made the official addresses to the nominees, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks. He was the Wisconsin member of the national committee from 1876 to 1886. In 1884 he accepted a nomination to the legislature and was elected with little opposition. While in the legislature, President Cleveland invited him to his cabinet as postmaster-general, on which office he entered March 7, 1885, and, upon the advancement of Mr. Justice Lamar to the supreme court, appointed him secretary of the interior, in which capacity he served from Jan. 16, 1888, to March 6, 1889. In the post-office department, the distinguishing features of his service were the establishment of improved business methods in some of the divisions; economy of management by substantial diminishment of proportional cost with large increase of service, conspicuously marked in the acceptance by congress of his estimates of the second year, amounting to \$57,000,000, without alteration (an event so unusual that the committee of the house remarked upon it in their report), the complete revision of the postal laws and regulations, personally preparing the scheme and arrangement, and carefully supervising all the details; the increased expedition of overland mails, and the improvement of the foreign mail service, for which he received an elaborate written testimonial of thanks signed by the great importing and commercial houses of New York; a new treaty with Mexico and a postal arrangement with Canada, by which letter and paper mail transmission throughout the North American continent was opened to our citizens at the same rates as for domestic service, and the inauguration of parcel post conventions with foreign countries for the transmission of articles of merchandise not exceeding eleven pounds weight. He refused to expend the appropriation made at the close of the 48th congress for ocean mail subsidies, which drew hot controversy upon him, but the next house sustained him by more than a two-thirds majority. The business of the interior department was largely in arrears, and Secretary Vilas began the attempt to relieve those having affairs so involved by working off the accumulations, and, by intro-

ducing better modes of consideration in the law division, caused to be decided as many land appeals during his service as had been disposed of in the previous four years, besides gains in other offices, but the political result of 1888 prevented the execution of his purposes. On Mr. Cleveland's retirement, he returned home and resumed his professional practice. During the state campaign of 1890 he spoke daily for several weeks at many different points. The result of the election enabled the democrats to choose, after thirty-five years' interruption, a United States senator, and so general was the favor toward Mr. Vilas that in the caucus of eighty-five votes he received every one on the first ballot, and was formally elected by the legislature, Jan. 28th, for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1891. Senator Vilas has distinguished himself as an orator in various public addresses, especially in responding to a toast in honor of Gen. Grant, "Our first Commander," at the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Chicago, in 1879. In his domestic life he has enjoyed unusual felicity in a wife of great amiability and excellence; they have three children.

DICKINSON, Don Manuel, postmaster-general, was born Jan. 17, 1846, at Port Ontario, Oswego Co., N. Y. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and his father and grandfather natives of the state. The first of the family who came to America was John Dickinson, a member of the Continental congress of 1774, president of the executive council, and one of the founders of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., to whom Jonathan Dickinson, chief justice of the province of Pennsylvania in 1719, was also related in the direct line. The father of Mr. Dickinson in 1820 explored the shores of lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan in a birch-bark canoe, and in 1848 removed to Michigan, settling in St. Clair county, where his son received his primary education in the public schools. Having passed through those of Detroit also, he took a year's instruction with a private teacher, and entering the law department of the University of Michigan, was graduated before reaching his majority. The interval prior to his admission to the bar he spent in studying the management of cases and the practical application of the philosophy and logic of law. In 1867 he entered upon a successful and lucrative practice, being concerned in all of the leading cases under the bankruptcy act of that year. In October, 1887, he was also, in association with Senator Edmunds, counsel for Drawbaugh in the great telephone case. From 1875 to 1880 he was associated with Levi T. Griffin, in the firm of Griffin & Dickinson, and from 1880 to 1883 in that of Griffin, Dickinson, Thurber & Hosmer. In 1872 he entered political life, and in 1876, as chairman of the state democratic central committee, conducted the Tilden campaign, being brought into close relations with that statesman until his death. As member of the national democratic committee in 1884-85, he enjoyed the full confidence and esteem of President Cleveland, who in 1888 called him to a seat in his cabinet, being the fourth representative of Michigan to be honored thus. On retiring from public office he resumed the practice of law, which he carries on at Detroit in the firm of Dickinson, Thurber & Stevenson. In 1869 he married Frances L. Platt.



and many others of the most eminent men of America. Young Lamont's father was a well-to-do farmer, and the boy, after having studied in the Cortland Normal College, was sent to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., but did not graduate. He left college before the end of the course in order to enter the profession of journalism, for which he possessed both taste and predilection. He purchased an interest in the "Democrat," a paper published at the county-seat of his native county, and became its editor,



at the same time interesting himself warmly in politics. In 1870 he was appointed engraving clerk to the New York state assembly, and was chief clerk in the secretary of state's department with John Bigelow. For a time the young man held a position on the staff of the Albany "Argus," and he thus became known to many of the most influential politicians of the state. When Grover Cleveland was elected governor of New York, he met young Lamont; and, having had occasion to make use of his knowledge and ability in the preparation of his first message, offered him an honorary position on his military

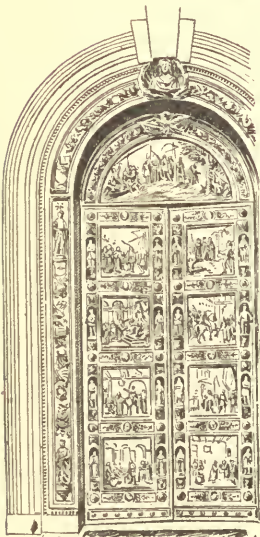
staff, which gave him the title of colonel, by which he has ever since been known. Gov. Cleveland next appointed Lamont his private secretary, in which position the latter made himself so useful and valuable, that when Mr. Cleveland became president he took Lamont with him to the White House. As private secretary to the president, Mr. Lamont gained the reputation of smoothing the paths of those who visited the executive mansion, while lightening the burden of Mr. Cleveland as probably no other man could possibly have done. It followed that he became universally popular, while winning the highest encomiums for his judgment, acuteness, serenity, and loyalty. At the close of the Cleveland administration Mr. Lamont formed important business relations with a syndicate of capitalists, and has continued ever since to be engaged in the management of valuable interests. Mr. Lamont married a Miss Kinney of his native town, and has two daughters. It was Mr.

Lamont, who, when private secretary to Gov. Cleveland, originated the phrase, "Public office a public trust." He used this as a headline in compiling a pamphlet of Mr. Cleveland's speeches and addresses. The expression used by Mr. Cleveland was, "Public officials are the trustees of the people," and it was employed in his letter accepting the nomination for the office of mayor of Buffalo.

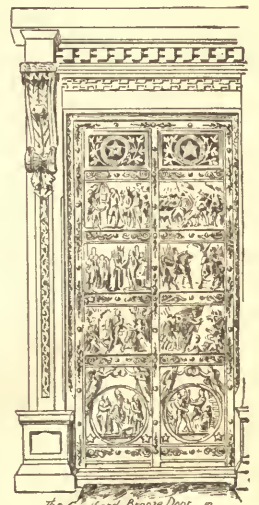
STEVENSON, Adlai Ewing, assistant postmaster-general, was born in Christian county, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. Later he entered Center College at Danville, and when he was sixteen years old removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Ill., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In

1859 he settled at Metamora, Woodford Co., Ill., and engaged in the practice of his profession. Here he remained for ten years, during which time he was master in chancery of the circuit court for four years, and district-attorney for a like period. The conspicuous ability with which he discharged the duties of these responsible offices attracted the favorable attention of the people of the state, and in 1864 he was nominated by the democratic party for presidential elector. In the interest of Gen. McClellan, the nominee of his party for the presidency, he canvassed the entire state, speaking in every county. At the expiration of his term of office as district attorney in 1869, he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with J. S. Ewing, which still exists. The firm has an extensive practice in the state and federal courts and is considered one of the leading law firms in the central portion of the state. Mr. Stevenson was nominated for congress by the democrats of Bloomington district in 1874. The district had been safely republican by an almost invariable majority of 3,000. His opponent was Gen. McNulta, one of the leading republican orators of the state. The canvass was a remarkable one, the excitement at times resulting in intense personal antagonisms between the friends of the candidates. Mr. Stevenson was successful. His majority in the district exceeded 1,200. He was in congress during the exciting scenes incident to the Tilden-Hayes contest in 1876. His party renominated him for congress a second time. In this contest he was defeated, but in 1878, having been nominated for the third time, he was again elected, increasing his majority in the district to 2,000. At the expiration of his second congressional term he resumed the practice of law in Bloomington. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1884 in Chicago, and after the election of Cleveland as president of the United States was appointed first assistant postmaster-general, the duties of which are very exacting. During his incumbency of this office he removed over 40,000 fourth-class postmasters, chiefly because they were republicans, replacing them with members of his own party.

His democratic habits and manners, his affability and invariably courteous created a host of friends for him. Mr. Stevenson married a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lewis W. Green, president of Center College in Danville, Ky., December, 1866. He has four children, one son and three daughters, all of whom are living. After retiring from the office of the first assistant postmaster-general at the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's term, Mr. Stevenson returned to Bloomington, where he still lives. Mr. Hayes, in 1877, appointed Mr. Stevenson a member of the board to inspect the Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Stevenson was chosen as one of the delegates-at-large to the national democratic convention in Chicago in 1892, and was serving in that capacity when nominated for the vice-presidency.



The Rogers Bronze Door in the Capitol.



The Adlai Ewing Stevenson Door in the Capitol.

LAMAR, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, secretary of the interior and associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Putnam county, Ga., Sept. 17, 1825, of Huguenot ancestry. His father, who bore the same name, was a lawyer and jurist of eminence, an eloquent speaker, and a man of fine personal qualities. He revised Clayton's "Georgia Justice" in 1819, compiled "The Laws of Georgia from 1810 to 1819," and was elected judge of the superior court of Georgia in 1830; he died in 1834, at the early age of thirty-seven. Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, his uncle, a native of Georgia, was a major-general in the war for Texan independence, attorney-general, secretary of war, and from 1838 to 1841 president of the republic of Texas. He joined Gen. Taylor's army in the Mexican war in 1846, and was afterward



L. Q. C. Lamar.

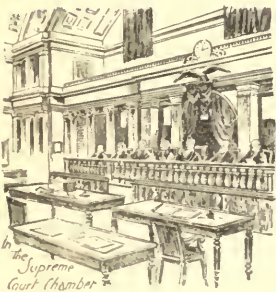
minister resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. After his father's death, the subject of this sketch was taken to Oxford, Miss., where he obtained his early education. He then entered Emory College, Ga., and was graduated in 1845. He studied law in Macon, was admitted to the bar in 1847, returned to Oxford in 1849, and held the position of adjunct professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi for two years. He then resigned the position to engage in the practice of law at Covington, Ga. He was a member of the legislature in 1853, but the following year returned to Mississippi, settling on his plantation at Lafayette. In 1857 he was chosen a member of congress by the democratic party, serving in that body until 1860, when he withdrew to take part in the secession convention of Mississippi. He entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of a Mississippi regiment, of which he soon became colonel, and participated in some of the leading engagements with the army of northern Virginia. Being compelled to leave the military service on account of his health he was sent as a commissioner to Russia. He arrived there in 1863, but circumstances rendered a successful mission impossible. He returned to Mississippi, and in 1866 was chosen to the chair of political economy and social science in the University of Mississippi. The next year he was transferred to the chair of law. After a short but successful experience he returned to the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was again elected a representative in congress, which he had left thirteen years before, and his disability, on account of having borne arms against the Union, was removed after his election. For the first time since the opening of the civil war the national house of representatives had a democratic majority. Mr. Lamar was chosen to preside over a democratic caucus, and on that occasion delivered an able and noteworthy address, outlining the policy of his party. His unquestioned ability soon gained him a national reputation as a statesman. In March, 1874, he pronounced in the house a fervid and discriminating eulogy on the life and character of Charles Sumner, which not only pleased the radical anti-slavery sentiment in New England, but was such a masterpiece of oratory as not to displease the radical element of the South. In what is called a "set speech," Justice Lamar probably has few superiors, always

expressing himself with dignity and facility. He was elected to the U. S. senate, and took his seat March 5, 1877. He became devotedly interested in public improvements, especially those of the Mississippi river and the Texas Pacific Railroad. He spoke rarely, but eloquently and forcibly, on the leading questions of legislation, exercising at all times independence of thought and action. In the forty-fifth congress he cast a vote on the currency question against the instruction of the legislature of his state, then boldly appealed to the people, and was triumphantly sustained. In both branches of congress he insisted that, as integral members of the federal Union, the states in the South have equal rights with other states, and hence they are bound by duty and interest "to look to the general welfare, and support the honor and credit of a common country." On March 5, 1885, Senator Lamar became secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Cleveland. In this position he delivered a number of important opinions affecting public lands. He retired from the cabinet Jan. 16, 1888, when he was commissioned associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Justice Lamar possesses the judicial faculty in a very high degree. He takes broad and comprehensive views of legal and constitutional questions, and his opinions



and conclusions are stated with clearness and force. He is a scholar by taste and culture, a fine rhetorician, and a careful student of the principles of law, and has a well-defined conception of the nature of the general government. In thought and action Justice Lamar is independent, and has the courage of his convictions. While boldly asserting whatever he believes to be right, he still retains the respect and even the friendship of opponents. The Hon. S. S. Cox, author of "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," says of him: "His rare oratorical and dialectical skill has made him of perpetual utility to the state which he represented so well in the senate." Justice Lamar's residence is still at Oxford, Miss., to which place he removed in 1849. Mrs. Lamar is fond of Oxford, and spends much of her time there while her husband is in Washington. When Mr. Lamar goes home he devotes a large part of the day to reading. He is a rapid reader of books and periodicals.

LAMONT, Daniel Scott, journalist and secretary, was born at McGrawville, Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1851. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated to this country and devoted themselves to farming. From such lineage sprung Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Horace Greeley-



the Supreme Court Chamber.

noteworthy address, outlining the policy of his party. His unquestioned ability soon gained him a national reputation as a statesman. In March, 1874, he pronounced in the house a fervid and discriminating eulogy on the life and character of Charles Sumner, which not only pleased the radical anti-slavery sentiment in New England, but was such a masterpiece of oratory as not to displease the radical element of the South. In what is called a "set speech," Justice Lamar probably has few superiors, always

THE TARIFF MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

SENT TO CONGRESS DECEMBER 6, 1887,

OMITTING, AS OBSOLETE, PORTIONS RELATING TO THE TREASURY SURPLUS, WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN SPENT UNDER REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

OUR present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illegal source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these important articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers, to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind

made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the majority of our citizens, who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus

create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords

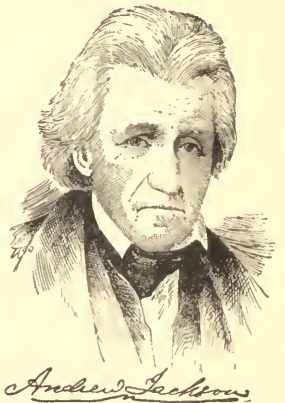
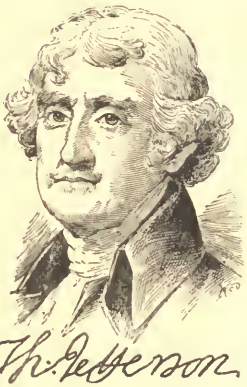
them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workmen employed in manufactories, than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted, from those which it includes, 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural



implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain



James Monroe

their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessities of life, as well as the amount of their wages,

will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman or the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employees either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation.

Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool

they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is ten cents each pound if of the value of thirty cents or less, and twelve cents if of the value of more than thirty cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this must be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep, and thirty-six dollars that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum which, in all its changes, will adhere to it until it reaches the consumer.

When manufactured into cloth, and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return, in the way of increased prices, his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool-raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means, and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer



James Buchanan



S. A. Douglas



J. A. Hendricks

of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious

that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive,

it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point, furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative; and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exists, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and at the same time to emphasize a suggestion that, in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation

of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness, and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufactures than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is

now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessities; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve, besides, to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have an opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employees more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those entrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permits the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction; and neither as citizens nor partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the violation of these pledges.



Samuel J. Tilden



Wm. B. Brewster



A. S. Thurman



Wm. F. Harvey

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This favors too much of bandying epithets. It is a *condition* which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we

award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free-traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The message you deliver from the national democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well-nigh overwhelming if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of a great party who must share with me the responsibility your mission invites. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which all who have any right to claim democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.

"Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions.

The Party Strong for Battle.—"But, if our responsibility is great, our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its insistence upon the exercise of governmental powers strictly within the constitutional permission the people have granted, and in its willingness to risk its life and hope upon the people's intelligence and patriotism.

"Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us.

"Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessities and comforts

of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated.

Robbed by the Stealthy Hand of High Protection.—"We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantages while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection.

"Our workmen are still told the tale, oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase, while as they listen, scenes are enacted in the very abiding-place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism.

"We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

The Party not Destructive.—"Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them; but invoking the love of fairness and justice, which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our Constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other specious pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek, through the aid of unequal tariff laws, to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows.

Denouncing the Force Bill.

"We have also assumed, in our covenant with those whose support we invite, the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries, which under the guise of protecting the suffrage covers, but does not conceal a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammelled and intelligent votes of the American people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another Federal regulation of state suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a president would not hesitate to use the machinery



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John T. Morgan



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created by such legislation to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to enforce such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevail; because such an attempt would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace,

everywhere in the land, the rights reserved to the states and to the people, which underlie the safeguards of American liberty.

The Contest is for Principles.—"I shall not attempt to specify at this time other objects and aims of democratic endeavor which add inspiration to our mission. True to its history and its creed, our party will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership we commend continued, unswerving allegiance to the party whose principles, in all times past, have been found sufficient for them, and whose aggregate wisdom and

patriotism, their experience teaches, can always be trusted.

"In a tone of partisanship which befits the occasion, let me say to you as equal partners in the campaign upon which we to-day enter, that the personal fortunes of those to whom you have entrusted your banners are only important as they are related to the fate of the principles they represent and to the party which they lead.



"I cannot, therefore, forbear reminding you and all those attached to the democratic party or supporting the principles which we profess, that defeat in the pending campaign, followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate, and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future democratic supremacy and for the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart.

Let Partisanship be Patriotic.—"Moreover, every sincere democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. Thus patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of partisanship, and should intensify our determination to win success.

"This success can only be achieved by systematic and intelligent effort on the part of all enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interests of the entire country, and then let us, after the manner of true democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow-countrymen. It only remains for me to say to you, in advance of a more formal response to your message, that I obey the command of my party and confidently anticipate that an intelligent and earnest presentation of our cause will insure a popular indorsement of the action of the body you represent."



SPEECH OF HON. WM. L. WILSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA,

AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AT
CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 22, 1892.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you most heartily for this honor. I shall try to meet the duties of the high position to which you call me with the spirit of fairness and equality that is democratic. This convention has a high and patriotic work to perform. We owe much to our party; we owe much to our country. The mission of the democratic party is to fight for the under dog. When that party is out of power we may be sure there is an under dog to fight for, and that the under dog is generally the American people. When that party is out of power we may be sure that some party is in control of our government that represents a section and not the whole country, that stands for a class and not the whole people.

Never was this truth brought home to us more defiantly than by the recent convention at Minneapolis. We are not deceived as to the temper; we are not in doubt as to the purpose of our opponents. Having taxed us for years without excuse and without mercy, they now propose to disarm us of further power to resist their exactions. Republican success in this campaign, when we look to the party platform, the party candidates, or the utterances of the party

leaders, means that the people are to be stripped of their franchises through force bills, in order that they may be stripped of their substance through tariff bills.

Free government is self-government. There is no self-government where the people do not control their own elections and levy their own taxes. When either of these rights is taken away or diminished a breach is made, not in the outer defences, but in the citadel of our freedom. For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves, and now we are threatened with the loss of the greater right of governing ourselves. The loss of the one follows in necessary succession the loss of the other. When you confer on government the power of dealing out the wealth you unchain every evil that it can prey upon, and eventually destroy free institutions—excessive taxation, class taxation, billion-dollar congresses, a corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot box, and purchased elections.

In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls. After victory there will be a new McKinley bill to repay these contributions with

taxes which were wrung from the people. For every self-governing people there can be no more momentous question than the question of taxation. It is the question, and as Mr. Burke truly said, the question around which all the great battles of freedom have been fought. It is the question out of

which grow all the issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently and justly, we build all other reforms on a foundation of sand. We and the great party we represent are to-day for tariff reform because it is the only gateway to genuine democratic government.

The distinguished leader who presided over the republican convention boasted that he does not know what tariff reform is. Whoever said that, let us hope, with that charity which endureth all things and believeth all things, that he is truly as ignorant as he vaunts himself to be. Unfortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection,

at least of the protection which is dealt out to them in the bill that bears his name. They see that meaning "writ large" to-day in a prostrated agriculture, in a shackled commerce, in stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in law-made wealth, in the discontent of the workmen, and the despair of the farmer. They know by hard experience that protection, as a system of taxation, is but the old crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of government. They know by hard experience that protection, as a system of tribute, is but the old crafty scheme by which the power of taxation of the people is made the private property of a few of the people.

Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation and to purge away this system of tribute. It means that we have not reached the goal of perfect freedom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen, and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the taxpayer rather than to his ignorance, his weakness, and his patience. Gov. McKinley charges that the democratic party believes in taxing ourselves. I'm afraid, gentlemen, we must admit this charge.

What right or excuse have we for taxing anybody else with a continent or a country, with freedom and intelligence of the instruments for its development? We stand disgraced in the eyes of mankind if we cannot and if we do not support our own government. We can throw that support on other people only by beggary or by force. If we use the one we are a pauper nation; if we use the other we are a pirate nation.

The democratic party does not intend that we should be either. No more does it intend that we shall falsely call it taxing other people to transfer our taxes from the possession of those who own the property of the country to the bellies and backs of those who do the work of the country. It believes that frugality is the essential virtue of free government. It believes that the taxes should be limited to public needs and be levied by the plain rule of justice and economy.

But, gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry

in this campaign. The republican party, says Mr. McKinley, now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the house, or rather permitted his beneficiaries to frame it for him, and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it. No wonder that he favors the reciprocity added by the senate. You may explore the pages of burlesque literature for anything more supremely ludicrous than the so-called reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

It is not reciprocity at all. It is a retaliation, and, worst of all, retaliation on our people. It punishes American citizens for the necessities or the follies of other peoples. It says to a few small countries south of us: "If you are forced by your necessities or led by your follies to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will make shoes and sugar higher and scarcer to our people."

And now we are told that reciprocity is to be their battle-cry. Already we are regaled with pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armor and going forth to battle for reciprocity on a plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel, and in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle-waggle, is the only true, realistic picture of the reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

We are for the protection that protects, and for the reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, diminished only by his proper contribution to the support of the government, and we are for that real reciprocity, not through dickering diplomacy and presidential proclamations, but by laws of congress, that removes all unnecessary obstacles between the American producer and the markets he is obliged to seek for his products.

But, gentlemen, I must not keep you from the work that is before you. Let us take up the work as brothers, as patriots, as democrats. In so large a convention as this—larger in numbers than any previous gathering of our party, and representing a larger constituency than ever before assembled in any convention—it would be strange—ominously strange—if there were not some differences of opinion on matters of policy, and some differences of judgment or of preference as to the choice of candidates.

It is the sign of a free democracy that it is many-voiced and, within the limits of true freedom, tumultuous. It wears no collars; it serves no masters. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many who have heretofore followed our flag with enthusiasm are to-day calling, with excusable impatience, for immediate relief from the evils that encompass them. Whatever can be done to relieve the burdens, to restore, broaden, and increase the prosperity of the people and every part of them, within the limits and according to the principles of free government, the democratic party dares to promise that it will do with all its might. Whatever is beyond this, whatever is incompatible with free government and our historic liberty it dares not promise to any one. Inveterate evils in the body politic cannot be cured in a moment any more than inveterate diseases in the human system. Whoever professes the power to do



so is himself deceived or himself a deceiver. Our party is not a quack or a worker of miracles.

It is not for me, gentlemen, the impartial servant of you all, to attempt to foreshadow what your choice should be or ought to be in the selection of your candidates. You will make that selection under your own sense of responsibility to the people you represent and to your country. One thing only I venture to say: whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flash across the sea from the castle of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him.

But, from the home of labor, from the fireside of the toiler, from the hearts of all who love justice and equity, who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom shall be the commonwealth of all our people, and the common opportunity of all our youth, will come up prayers for his success and recruits for the great democratic host that must strike down the beast of sectionalism and the Moloch of monopoly, before we can have ever again a people's government run by a people's faithful representatives.

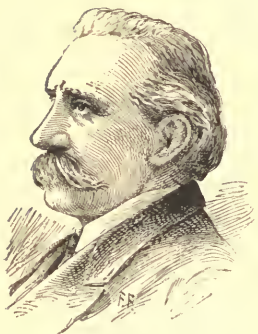
BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Chairman Harry urges the democratic voters of every ward and township to form clubs immediately; for it is conceded by all that these political organizations will be a most important factor in the campaign; and that the magnitude and political weight of such clubs can not be overestimated. Therefore, in order to increase the number of political campaign clubs throughout the country there has been established at headquarters a bureau of the "National Association of Democratic Clubs," which is in charge of their secretary, Lawrence Gardner, and his assistant secretary, Harvey L. Maddox. The objects of this association are as follows: To foster the formation of permanent democratic clubs and societies throughout the United States, and insure their active co-operation in disseminating Jeffersonian principles of government. To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the states, local self-government and freedom of elections. To resist revolutionary changes and the centralization of power. To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered. To promote economy in all branches of the public service. To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly. To maintain inviolate the fundamental principle of democracy—"Equality before the law."

To co-operate with the regular organization of the democratic party in support of democratic men and democratic measures. It is believed that this declaration of principles comprises the original and fundamental propositions upon which the democratic party was founded and for the defense of which it exists. Every departure from them, in the legislation and administration of the government, involves serious danger to the republican institutions established by our forefathers. They are propositions upon which all democrats agree and ever have agreed, and upon which all democrats, in every part of the Union, can associate for common purposes and in a fraternal spirit. They are the very

propositions—strict construction, home rule, frugality in expenditures, jealousy of military power, opposition to monopoly and to class legislation—in defense of which the people came together in the democratic societies in the earlier days of the republic, when their liberties were endangered by much slighter encroachments by the Federal government than those which menace us. The societies, "the nurseries of sound republican principles," as

Mr. Jefferson declared them, swept the federalist conspirators from power, seated Mr. Jefferson in the chair from which the Federalist enemy would have excluded him by force or fraud, and gave the country fifty years of peace and prosperity, freedom and expansion, under democratic rule. There is every reason to believe that history will repeat itself, and the people, united in these open popular parliaments, the whole in fraternal union, state and national, will be more than a match for the vast aggregation of monopolies which propose to continue to use the terrible power of taxation to plunder the masses for the benefit of the classes. It will be seen that "this association co-operates with the regular organizations of the democratic party in support of democratic men and democratic measures." To that end it is subject to committees duly charged with the conduct of party affairs by party conventions. It does not prescribe platforms; it ratifies them. It does not nominate candidates; it supports them. Its national conventions are, in virtue of its constitution, held after, not before, the nominating conventions. The same has heretofore been the case with state associations, and is likely to continue so. In this organization there is no room for or incentive to faction. To these ends the earnest and constant co-operation of every individual democrat in the United States is solicited. From the central offices in Washington it will be the endeavor of the executive committee to maintain complete correspondence with authorized representatives in every county in the Union, as well as the various authorized party committees; to furnish information which may be required by committees, clubs or speakers; to gather in turn information which may be of use to those in the management of national and state campaigns; to aid democratic newspapers in every possible way; to distribute such selected political literature as its means will enable it to command, and, above all, to encourage the organization and stimulate the activity of democratic societies from this date until the close of the polls in November next. It is a stupendous undertaking and requires the aid and assistance of the democracy generally. All information regarding the organization of clubs and blank forms upon which to make application for membership in the National Association may be had by addressing the secretary, Lawrence Gardner, at the National Democratic Headquarters, No. 139 Fifth avenue, New York City, or at Washington, D. C. The second quadrennial convention of the "National Association of Democratic Clubs" will be held in New York city Oct. 4, 1892.



Mr. B. Bate

To All Democratic Clubs.

The Democratic National Committee has purchased a large number of "CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION," which is a beautiful book containing biographical sketches of Cleveland's Cabinet, with full-page portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson, taken from *The National Cyclopædia of American Biography*, followed by campaign matter furnished by the committee.

It is desirable to have this number widely distributed, and the committee will furnish them to clubs, free of charge, upon application, while the supply lasts. If more are needed than can be furnished, they will be supplied by the publishers at cost. This publication is admitted to the mails as second-class matter.

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PRESS NOTICES.

From the "NEW YORK WORLD," August 7, 1892.

The first volume of The National Cyclopædia of American Biography has been issued, and a careful examination of its scheme and execution seems to fully justify all that the energetic promoters of the undertaking have promised. The work is well and copiously illustrated. Besides a number of full-page portraits, nearly every biography is accompanied by a portrait, occasionally a colleege, a homestead, etc., being given. *These Biographies have evidently been edited with intelligent caution. So far as we have been able to verify them they have proved faultless.*

From the "WILMINGTON MORNING NEWS," July 13, 1892.

The first volume of a new and very important work has just been issued from the press—a work which will be entirely creditable to American letters and American enterprise, and which at the same time will be invaluable to the future historians of this country, both general and local. This work is entitled "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography" (James T. White & Co., New York). When completed it will consist of twelve royal octavo volumes, and will be a treasure house of facts and biographical dates in regard to the men who have made and are making this country what it is. In two particulars this work is different from any of a similar kind that has preceded it in this country. In the first place it will be a complete collection of American Biography—not merely of those men who have become conspicuous by reason of their work and frequent newspaper mention, but also of those men who have become influential and prominent in their own states and localities by reason of what they have done there. In the second place the publication of this work will not be deferred until all these biographical facts can be collected, so as to present the names in alphabetical order, but successive volumes will be issued as fast as the material is accumulated, complete and convenient indexes furnishing in each case a trustworthy guide to all the names given. This makes the work immediately available as fast as it proceeds. It may also be said that in the way of portraits of living and active men, no publication heretofore issued from the American press approaches this work. The main fact about it, however, and the essential fact, is that it is a genuine collection of American biography. It is not made up from any previous work, but is fresh, and this first volume makes it evident that for the first time this country is to have a reference book of American biography which will not confine itself to a repetition of names that are to be found in all the general Encyclopædias, but one which will be adequate, and which will place within reach authentic information in regard to the important and active men in all parts of the United States. This country has long needed a biographical dictionary of precisely the comprehensive quality which this work possesses—something which would be as adequate here as "Men of Our Times" is in England; but we are very much mistaken if Messrs. James T. White & Co., in preparing this work, have not surpassed any existing work of the kind, and produced a national reference book of American biography which will serve as a model and example to the publishers of every other nation as to what such a work should be. The volume already issued is well made in every particular. It contains 544 handsome double-column pages; it is full of portraits, including several full-page ones; and it is substantially bound. The second volume is now nearly due. When completed the work will possess a value, both for everyday use and historical purposes, which can scarcely be overestimated.

From the NEW YORK HERALD, Sunday May 1, 1892.

The publication of the first volume of "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography" seems to mark a new era in the construction of this class of works. The most superficial inspection of this volume shows originality of structure and a comprehensiveness of idea, combined with elasticity of treatment, in excess of any other work of the kind heretofore produced, either in this country or Europe. To begin with, the style and form of this Cyclopædia differs altogether from any other similar works in discarding the alphabetical arrangement which has heretofore always prevailed in such publications. The National Cyclopædia, in place of being arranged alphabetically, will be supplied in the case of each volume with a complete index, alphabetically arranged, and to a certain extent analytical, and answering every purpose usually subserved by the old arrangement. Meanwhile, this plan admits of a latitude not possessed by any other. The publishers are not obliged to delay the issue of any volume on account of the lack of any article. Besides, the plan of grouping, which is followed to a considerable extent in the volume, throws into juxtaposition men who properly belong together, and who would be widely separated under the old alphabetical method.

But it is in the scope and scheme and general nature of the work, rather than in its form, that this Cyclopædia certainly gives promise of being one of the most permanently valuable books of the kind ever made. It is entirely American, and has been constructed with the idea of preserving only such lives as are of real value to the country and to the reader for study and contemplation. The old standbys, who turn up in every biographical dictionary with unfailling regularity, although most of them have long since been forgotten, seem to find no place in this work. Moreover, large space is given to living people who have become, or are likely to become, personages eminent or prominent on account of their services to the country, in the professions, in mercantile business, in commerce, or in some other way. The theory of the new Cyclopædia, as set forth in its introduction and as presented in its text, is, that such a work *should present lives of those who are builders and makers of the country, without regard to the fact of their being, or not being, in exalted public station, or otherwise held up before the world as prominent.* Of course, being formed under this method, this Cyclopædia becomes also a history of the country in so far as it goes, and this being aided by the system of grouping as applied to historical events or the progress of industry, as in the case of invention or construction of railroads, naval vessels, the telegraph, and the case of the great industries, of agriculture, manufactures, etc., and further facilitated by an artistic and instructive series of illustrations, including not only portraits, but scenes and public buildings, the whole design becomes, as already said, something entirely original, and, moreover, something that should prove immediately valuable and instructive.

As to the mechanical construction of the book, nothing can be finer. It is beautifully printed on heavy paper, the illustrations are artistic in design, and executed admirably. The index is arranged on an excellent plan, with typography varied in such a way as to facilitate its examination and for research in the volume itself. Altogether it is only just to say that this work, judging from its first volume, is to be considered as a credit to all those concerned in its production, and especially to the liberality, as well as taste, of the Publishing House, which, at what must have been enormous cost, has so successfully carried out its design.

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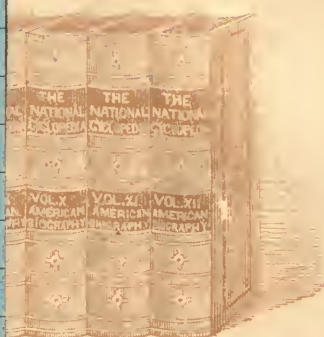
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